



Minor epidemiological importance of CSFV in “porcine high fever syndrome”

Gaoming, Lou; Rasmussen, Thomas Bruun; Uttenthal, Åse

Publication date:
2011

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):

Gaoming, L., Rasmussen, T. B., & Uttenthal, Å. (2011). *Minor epidemiological importance of CSFV in “porcine high fever syndrome”*. Abstract from 8th ESVV International Pestivirus Symposium, Hanover, Lower Saxony, Germany. <http://www.pestivirus2011.de/>

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Minor epidemiological importance of CSFV in “porcine high fever syndrome”

Lou Gaoming^{1,2}, Thomas Bruun Rasmussen¹, Åse Uttenthal¹

¹DTU-Vet, Lindholm, 4771-Kalvehave, Denmark

²Shaoguan University, Shaoguan 512005, Guangdong province, China

The “porcine high fever syndrome (PHFS)” causing severe losses in China has been associated with several agents such as PCV-2, PRRS, APP and streptococcus. The aim of this study was to analyze the importance of CSFV in pigs in PHFS cases in China. Samples originating from 8 farms (733 Sera and 47 tissue samples) were analyzed for presence of CSFV by virus isolation on PK15 cells and by TaqMan RT-PCR. Sera and tissue samples were collected from large pig farms in Guangdong province, China between 2007 and 2009. Samples were obtained either caused by a suspicion of PHFS or for surveillance. As vaccination is compulsory in China, more than 95% of all pigs have antibodies and serosurveillance cannot be used. Therefore, the method for detection of CSFV in China was an IDEXX antigen ELISA analyzing full blood; based on this kit the majority of the farms were diagnosed with CSFV. Further CSFV analysis was performed in Denmark and CSFV was confirmed in samples from one herd only indicating a very low specificity of the previously used IDEXX antigen kit. The herd that was found CSFV positive did not use prophylactic vaccination against CSFV. In spite of the many similarities in the clinical picture of CSFV and PHFS the impact or importance of CSFV in the syndrome seem to be low.

Acknowledgement: The research stay of Professor Lou Gaoming was funded by CSC (China Scholarship Council). The project was supported by Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri-Business in Denmark (grant 2007-776).